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Beecham's Pills

FOR ALL

Bilious and Nervous Disorders

Sick Headache, Constipation,
Wind and Pains in Stomach,
Impaired Digestion,
Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.

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Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Eng.

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In boxes, 10c. and 25c.

HOW MORGAN GOT PASTOR.

Rev. Dr. Rainsford stated conditions, and financial aid, "Done?"

That J. Pierpont Morgan successfully applies the executive methods which have accomplished such marvelous results in the field of finance to church affairs is evident from Rev. Dr. Rainsford's account of his selection as pastor of St. George's church, as told by him for the Outlook. When he met the vestry in Mr. Morgan's study and was asked to take the pastorate he said he would do so on three conditions.

"Name your conditions," said Mr. Morgan.

Dr. Rainsford replied that they must make the church free, abolish all committees except the vestry and give him \$10,000 for three years apart from his salary to spend as he saw fit.

"Done!" said Mr. Morgan, and Dr. Rainsford was pastor.

A Queer Victoria Memorial.

The Riviera memorial to the late Queen Victoria is to take the form of a cottage hospital at Nice.

The Times' Daily Short Story.

THE BULLET THAT MADE IT ALL THE SAME

[Original.]

I well remember the day we received the news in America that France had declared war against Prussia. I refer to the war of 1870. I was sitting in the garden with Aunt Margaret. I was then eighteen and Aunt Margaret was twenty-eight. She was still beautiful and was always what may be best described as a high bred dame, having great dignity and reserve. I had recently visited West Point, and everything connected with war interested me. But I noticed when I read the telegram in the newspaper that Aunt Margaret shuddered.

"You don't like war, Aunt Margaret?" I said. "I think it must be fine."

"If you had been old enough to realize what we passed through from 1861-65, you wouldn't consider it so fine. You would consider it horrible."

"Can't you tell me something to make me feel as you do about it, Aunt Margaret?"

She was silent for some time, then said:

"I shall have to touch upon a 'conquest,' but you must excuse that and not consider me vain. I was at West Point during the civil war when one of the classes was graduated. There was a little fellow in the graduating class—his name was Hutchins—who looked funnier in his cadet uniform than most of them. His hair was cropped very short, and his face was unusually red, except when he blushed, and then it was scarlet. He singled me out from among the girls for his special devotion. This amused some of the cadets, and I could see them laughing together when he came up to me all in a fidget, blushing to the tips of his ears, to ask me to go down Filletation walk or climb to Fort Put or to dance the second or third time during a hop. It was rather amusing to me, too, for I was used to attentions from only the most courtly young men at home.

I tried to keep the boy off without wounding his feelings, but that was impossible. He told me his classmates rallied him on what they called his assurance and poked a great deal of fun at him. "I know," he said, "that I'm making a fool of myself, but I can't help it." I did all I could to show him that he was not making a fool of himself, but at the same time gently hinted at the impossibility of anything serious between a girl with a position in society to maintain and an officer of the lowest grade in the army. He said he knew it, retreating that he was a fool, but couldn't help being a fool. There was a pathetic look on his face when he bade me goodbye, saying that a southern bullet would doubtless make it all the same to him. Of course it

IN A SCIENTIST'S HONOR.

Move to Reinter at Washington Body of Smithsonian Institute's Founder.

James Smithson, Englishman, who founded the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, died in Genoa in 1829 and was buried there, says Harper's Weekly. The cemetery wherein his bones lie has been abandoned, and the land is to be used as a stone quarry. All the bodies in it are to be removed. The regents of the Smithsonian propose that James Smithson's remains shall be brought to the United States and reinterred in the grounds of the institution which is so noble a monument to its founder, James Smithson was the illegitimate son of Hugh Smithson, who became Duke of Northumberland. From the family of his mother, a well born woman, he inherited a fortune. He became a noted scientist with a strong political preference for republican institutions. He never married and when he died left nearly all his estate "to the United States of America to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The money, £104,960, was sent to the United States in 1835, and the institution was established by congress in 1846.

Smithson once wrote: "The best blood of England flows in my veins. On my father's side I am a Northumberland, on my mother's I am related to kings; but this avails me not. My name shall live in the memory of man when the titles of the Northumberlands and the Percys are extinct and forgotten." He hitched his wagon to the right star, and his forecast is well on the way toward fulfillment. His bones should come to Washington. Mr. Alexander Graham Bell, one of the regents of the Smithsonian, strongly advocates bringing them over seas and has offered to pay the expenses of removal.

John Burroughs on Race Suicide.

Shortly before starting with the president on his western tour John Burroughs, the naturalist, called to see some of his old friends in the treasury department, where he was formerly employed, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune. The poet-scientist, who is a bachelor, was amiably assailed by his one time colleagues, and one suggested that perhaps in an outing with the president a discussion of race suicide would lead Mr. Burroughs to the "higher life." The eminent student and writer smiled. "One thing in natural history," he retorted, "has never failed to impress me, and that is that that stalk-eyed crustacean Homarus americanus, the American lobster, sometimes has as many as 100,000 offspring in a single season."

OUR GERMAN VISITORS

Forty-six Agriculturists to Tour the United States.

DISTINGUISHED MEN IN THE PARTY

They Will Be Taken Across Country and Given an Opportunity to Study Its Products—To Travel 10,000 Miles—Great Entertainment Planned For Them in Milwaukee.

Nowhere is the German kaiser's campaign for commercial supremacy over this country more vigorously pressed than in the very heart of the United States, says a Washington special to the New York Herald.

A party of forty-six German agriculturists will soon start from New York on a 10,000 mile trip through the United States, spending two months in a thorough and detailed scientific investigation of the agricultural resources of the country.

Among the members of the party are: Dr. Victor Ritter von Bauer of Bremen, F. R. Brettreich of Munich, Dr. Alfred Dietrich of Coblenz, Dr. F. H. Flecken of Cologne, Erich von Fluegge of Speck, Victor von Laffert of Brahlstorf, Mecklenburg, lieutenant of the reserves; Dr. Eugene Count Ledebur of Lobositz, Bohemia; Dr. Felix Lindemann of Dresden, Count von Schurheln of Rahn, Count Schenk von Stauffenberg of Rastissen, and other owners and managers of feudal estates, agriculturists and students.

Leaving New York, the party will visit the model dairy farms of the Walker Gordon Laboratory company, in Plainboro, N. J. A day will be spent in Baltimore and several days in seeing the sights in Washington, where the party will be received by Secretary Wilson. From Washington the party will go to the blue grass region of Kentucky, the home of the thoroughbred and trotter. Few interests in Germany are of more concern to the imperial government than the improvement of live stock breeding, especially that of horses, upon which the efficiency of the army is so dependent. Owners and managers of the principal stock farms in Kentucky have extended the party invitations to visit their establishments, and most of these invitations will be accepted. Lexington will be a two day stopping point.

When the party arrives in Kansas City, the scientists will see what happens to a steer after it is driven from the stock trains into the cattle yards until it becomes quartered beef ready for export to European governments which are dependent on the United States for food stuffs. In Iowa there will be several stops at points well suited for the demonstration of various agricultural interests. Des Moines will serve as an example of a combined manufacturing and shipping center in the heart of an immense and extremely wealthy agricultural country.

There is nothing which the German government is more anxious to investigate than the reclamation of arid lands by irrigation, and to give the agriculturists a thorough lesson in this a week will be spent in that part of Colorado and Utah now being transformed from barren desert to fertile farm land. One day will be devoted to an ascension of Pike's peak. Passing westward to Salt Lake City, the party will be entertained by the president of the Utah Sugar company.

California's fruit industry has a large place in the itinerary of the expedition. Brief visits will be made to fruit farms in Berkeley, Santa Rosa, Fresno, Los Angeles, Salinas, Pajaro, Watsonville and San Jose. The most prominent fruit growers in California have prepared to royally entertain the visitors, and they will spend a busy day or two in San Francisco, leaving there on June 1 for Portland, Ore., via the Willamette valley, where the hop growing industry, though young, is extremely promising of rich returns to those interested. In this valley are some of the finest dairy farms in the United States.

From Portland the line of travel will lie through Oregon and the famous Palouse country wheat region. Mount Hood will be ascended, and the small fruit growing industry in the Mount Hood river valley will be inspected. This region is renowned for its strawberries, and the scientists will arrive there just at the time when the crop is ready for marketing. The shipping facilities for this class of fruit will also be looked into.

In Deer Lodge and Billings, Mont., the party will visit two of the largest and most complete cattle ranches in the United States. The visitors will be shown the methods by which are raised the splendid beaver the killing, packing and shipping of which they will have previously witnessed in Kansas City. The most extended study the visitors will make of the wheat raising industry will be in and around Fargo, N. D., the "cheapest wheat country in the United States." The line of travel will then follow the line of wheat, and by courtesy of the milling industry in Minneapolis and St. Paul the scientists will be shown how flour is manufactured in a manner that enables the United States to supply the world.

In Wisconsin famous dairy farms will be visited, and a great entertainment has been planned for the party in Milwaukee. In Michigan the lumber industry will be inspected, and in Chicago the industries, principally pork packing, for which the city is noted, will be made the subject of research. Coming eastward, stops will be made in Detroit and Niagara Falls, and in Boston the Germans will visit the famous stock farm of Thomas W. Lawson.

MARIAN RUBY BARCLAY.



A Hospital Case

There was a hurry call for the ambulance of the City Hospital. In the course of a few moments a very sick woman was brought in on a stretcher—she was pale as death and evidently suffering keen agony. There was a hasty examination and consultation, and in less than a quarter of an hour the poor creature was on the operating table to undergo an operation for ovaritis.

The above is an accurate account of an incident which occurred in New York recently; the young woman in question had warnings enough of her dangerous condition in the terrible pains and burning sensation low down in her left side. She had no one to advise her, and she suffered torture until it was too late for anything to save her life.

Women should remember that if they do not care to tell a doctor their troubles, they should be willing to tell them to a woman, who stands ever ready to advise and help them. Again we state that Mrs. Pinkham's advice is freely and confidentially given to every one who asks for it. Address, Lynn, Mass.

The following letters prove beyond question that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has the power to cure, and does cure thousands of cases of inflammation of the ovaries, womb, and all other derangements of the female organism.

MRS. OTTOSON SAVED FROM A SURGICAL OPERATION.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot thank you enough for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. If it had not been for your medicine, I think I would have died."

"I will tell you how I suffered. I could hardly walk, was unable to sleep or eat. Menstruation was irregular. At last I had to stay in my bed, and flowed so badly that they sent for a doctor, who said I had inflammation of the ovaries, and must go through an operation, as no medicine could help me, but I could not do that."

"I received a little book of yours, and after reading it I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am now a well woman. I shall praise your medicine as long as I live, and also recommend the same to any one suffering as I was."—MRS. MINNIE OTTOSON, Otho, Iowa. (June 9, 1901.)

Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that these thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Moral—Stick to the medicine that you know is Best. Write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice.

INFLAMMATION OF THE OVARIES CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought into my life."

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation."

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now."

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—MISS ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga., Treasurer St. Francis Benevolent Association.

\$5000.00 FORFEIT If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

PLUCKY SWEDISH SWIMMER.

Countess Liljens Wants to Dive From Brooklyn Bridge's Highest Point.

Pretty, a protégée of society, a countess and the holder of a medal given by King Oscar of Sweden, Marian Liljens, a student at the Rush Medical college, wants to dive off the highest point of Brooklyn bridge if guaranteed against police interference, says a Chicago special dispatch to the New York World.

Miss Liljens has every reason to live, and the offer is not made that she may commit suicide. She is the instructor of swimming at the Woman's Athletic club in Chicago. When she saw a statement that Arthur C. Holden was the champion high diver of the world, with a record of ninety-three feet, Miss Liljens said:

"I am ready any day to dive from a height ten feet higher than he will attempt. I will jump from Brooklyn bridge at its highest point if it can be arranged so that the police will not interfere."

Miss Liljens is a protégée of Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Philip D. Armour and other prominent society women, who secured her appointment as instructor of swimming at the Woman's Athletic club in order that she might pay her tuition through the Rush Medical college. She has two ambitions: first, to be a physician, and, second, to dive from a greater height than any one else has ever done. Her friends believe both will be realized soon. She is confident she can make the dive without injury.

"It's as easy to leap from Brooklyn bridge as from a pier," said Miss Liljens, "if you only know how."

Miss Liljens is twenty-eight years old. In 1889 she won the Swedish championship swimming medal, which is given every nine years by King Oscar. She won from twenty-eight other contestants, and the medal was personally presented to her by the king.

Notable Wedding in Germany.

Berlin, May 1.—The Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar and Princess Caroline of Reuss have been married at Buckeburg castle, principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, by the Rev. Dr. Rothe, a member of the Weimar cabinet.

NEW THEATER INVENTION.

Kansas City Man Perfects an Automatic "Spot" Light.

A device for operating lights in theaters from the stage has just been invented by Edward W. Sohlig, stage manager of the Orpheum, in Kansas City, who has applied for a patent on it, says the Kansas City Star. It is an automatic spot light and color wheel. The "spot" light is the strong white light which is used upon dancers and others when the rest of the house and the stage are in darkness.

Heretofore it has been necessary to have a man in the balcony to operate it. This resulted in the blocking of the view of a number of people in the audience and caused the rays of the strong light to strike others in the face. By Mr. Sohlig's invention the light is fastened on the front of the balcony below the vision of the audience there and above the heads of those in the parquet. It is handled by the same man who controls the other lights and switches on the stage, and it follows the dancer's movements about the stage automatically. It is the first of its kind, and no other opera house in the United States has one. Mr. Sohlig used it recently for the first time during the engagement of Louise Montrose and Florence Blindley, the girl with the diamond dress. It was in use every night and gave satisfaction.

In connection with the "spot" light is a color wheel which contains seven different colors, each of which just covers the "spot" light. This wheel is on a ball bearing axle and is controlled by the same man, who simply presses a button and the wheel revolves to the desired color. The colors are put in the wheel in the order in which they are to be used, and the need of slides and a "boomerang" is done away with.

Mr. Sohlig is a Kansas Cityan and received his mechanical training under Claude L. Hagan, one of the best known men in the mechanical world.

Furnace Heat.

Dry furnace heat, productive of throat and lung diseases, may be mollated by hanging a wet towel in front of the register, the lower edge of the towel being allowed to dip in a shallow vessel of water.

Whisker Club at Yale.

The latest freak club at Yale is the Whisker club formed by a crowd of seniors, says a New Haven special to the Philadelphia Press. The object of the club is "to grow black whiskers" and to look into the theory of longevity as connected with black whiskers. The members of the club are: Howell G. Lord, Newark, N. J.; Arthur B. Lacour, New Orleans; J. H. Wormelsdorfer, Pottstown, Pa.; Morgan Goetschins, New York; Henry C. Dangier, New York; Dwight T. Farnam, Brooklyn; George T. Lane, New York city; Alex. H. McLean, Toronto; Douglass Green, New York.

WE MUST REPEAT

When Everybody in Barre Tells the Same Story.

It's hard to say new things about Doan's Kidney Pills. They cure the lame and aching back, the sufferer from kidney disorders and the troubles of those whose urinary organism is wrong in its action. That they do this is so easy to prove that not a vestige of doubt remains. Public endorsement of local citizens is easily proven. Read this case:

Joseph Barnier, stone-cutter, Graniteville, says: "I do not want the residents of Barre or anywhere this paper circulates to think that Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at E. A. Drown's drug store, absolutely cured me of kidney complaint, but I want them to thoroughly understand that in all my experience with medicine and prescriptions said to be cures for disordered kidneys I never received anything like the assistance I obtained from Doan's Kidney Pills. I tried so many different remedies and obtained so little success that it was only after they were strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been cured of a case similar to mine that I commenced the treatment. My back grew stronger, my general health better, an unless I brought any over-exertion on the muscles of the loins I did not feel the continual lameness and aching. This, to a man who has given up all expectations of ever being helped by the use of medicine, is of considerable value and is greatly appreciated."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.